



Geraniol is a naturally occurring monoterpenoid alcohol found in the essential oils of various plants, including roses, lemongrass, and citronella. It is widely used in perfumes, cosmetics, and as a flavoring agent due to its pleasant floral scent.

Chemical Properties

Alcohol Functionality: The hydroxyl group (-OH) in geraniol makes it an alcohol, capable of forming esters, ethers, and other derivatives.

Isomerism: Geraniol can exist in a trans (E) configuration, but it can also isomerize to nerol, its cis (Z) isomer. Both isomers share similar properties but may have different scents.

Oxidation: Geraniol can be oxidized to form compounds like geranial (citral), which is a key flavor and fragrance compound.

Acid-Base Behavior: Geraniol, as an alcohol, is weakly acidic and can react with bases to form salts (although this is less common). **Polymerization:** Geraniol can participate in polymerization reactions, often used in the production of synthetic fragrances